## AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of the United States Government.

A Contemporaneous Record of Extreme Importance.

Written Daily with Perfect Candor and Unreserve.

Being the Private Journal of WILLIAM MACLAY, United States Senator from Pennsylvania In the First Congress, 1789-1791, Now First Published in Its Entirety, Unabridged.

> Opportant by Eagar S. Maciny, 1890. [1790-CONTINUED.]

HAMILTON'S "GLADIATORS." March 10.-Was the first at the Hall this merning. However, it was not long before some of the Secretary's [Hamilton] gladiators came in. What an abject thing a man becomes when he makes himself a tool to any one. I ventured to predict to one of them that the Secretary's system would fall. "Why, but the assumption of the State debts is carried already." I ventured to tell how. From me. distant as the room would let him, did he fly off. Bassett [Delaware] has this day declared in the most unequivocal manner against the adoption of the State debts. Says if they are adopted he will move for two per cent. I asked him how Mr. Read would be on this question. He said against assumption.

We had company this day. The greater part were New England men who soon went away. Burke (Congressman, South Carolina) and Tucker (Congressman, South Carolina) both voted for the assumption of the State debts. Tucker declared his views in the most un-equivocal manner: after the State (debts) were discharged by the Federal assumption, to sponge the whole. Burke reprobated the whole of the Secretary's report and declared it would blow up. He was not so explicit, but seemed in unison with Tucker. What must come of have been among the supporters of it; but, alsa, what poor supple things men are, bending down before every dinner and floated away

March 11.-Attended at the Hall. Two bills for inventions and one to give additional salaries to clerks. Read for the first time. A bill for the mitigation of fines and forfeitures was taken up for a second reading. Opposed by Bassett [Delaware] and Few [Georgial A commitment was early moved and seemed generally agreed to, but the members copped up and down talking about it for above an hour. Something occurred to me which none of them touched, but I thought it useless to rise; besides I had been nimost constantly on my legs on the 8th and 2th, and a man, even a good speaker, loses all weight if he makes himseif troublesome. Patterson [New Jersey] I find, belongs to the gladintorial band. I ever thought, since I knew him that he was a "loaf and fish" man. He talks of resigning and I suppose we will hear of his being a Judge or something better than a Senator.

PENNSTLVANIA LIBERAL TO EMIGRANTS. March 12.-Attended at the Hall. No business of consequence done. The committee on the naturalization bill reported but far short of the points which I wished established in it. There really seems a spirit of malevolence against the Pennsylvanians in this business. We have been very liberal on the subject of admitting strangers to citizenship. We have been benefited by it and still do benefit. Some characters seem disposed to deprive us of it. I moved a postponement of a day that we might this day and seemed to invite a tôte-à-tôte. We spoke of who would be Governor lof Pennsylvanial. He declared in tayor of St. Clair; spoke against Millin and Pingham, I said I had set up. heard Miles scoken of. He objected to Miles as wanting knowled to. I never made mention showed it was one in which a drone might ous office, and pointed out how,

March 13.-Being Saturday, the Senate did not meet, letayed at home all day; read and looked over the journals of Congress. Aday perfectly unimportant. The streets were very slower with the melting of the snow. March 11.—There was a considerable fire in

the neighborhood last night; it of course raised me by daylight. After breakfast the day seemed so delightful, I could not help walking. went to Mr. Scott's [Representative, Pennsylvania lodgings, i got at him on the subject of the Secretary's report. He declared to me that he was altogether against it. I asked him if he had any correspondence with Pennsylvania. He dec ared no. I put Mr. Nicholson's piece into his hand; I put Mr. Findlev's letter into his hand. I told him there were some people discontented in l'ennsylvania. I read Dr. Logan's letter to him as a proof of it. He called it anti-Federalism. I took out Dr. llush's-call him anti-Foderal if you will. It was worse. He went into the allegations against Nicholson with regard to the State accounts. To say all of him (Scott) in one word. he has thrown himself into Fitzsimon's wake. more from the principles of indolence than anything eise. He will not give himself the trouble of acting independently. I found a woman in the room with him with a young child in her arms. He appeared to be fondling

on the child,
THE RYERSON EPISODE, I called in the afternoon on a Mr. Ryerson. a member of the Assembly from Pennsylvania, at the City Tavern. I expected he had letters from my brother, but he had none, nor did my brother Famuel Maclay, afterward United States Senator, 1803-18091 know of his coming. I asked him what was doing in the Pennsylvania Assembly; he said not much He had dined out with Mr. Morris. I spoke to him of the adoption of the State debts. Oh yes, he believed people were generally for it. On speaking a little further I found him absolutely ignorant of every ray of information about them. He owned it after some time, and desired me to put some state of the matter on paper, and that he would pay particular attention to it when he returned.

March 15.-I contilled with Mr. Byerson's request and furnished him with an abstract of the State debt of Fennsylvania and a number of remarks on it. I read it very deliber-

ately to him and he seemed to understand it. The only debate of any consequence this day in the Senate was on the naturalization bill.

sumption bill, &c. He talked of great intimacy | Patterson (New Jersey), Henry (Maryland), and

supption bill, &c. He talked of great intimacy with my brother. My brother had mentioned him to me in terms of respect in some of his letters. I therefore treated him with unbounded confidence. This was imprudent and I cought not to have done it; nor would I had it not been for some of my brother's letters, in which he mentions Ryerson as connected with him in some political points.

WHO WAS RYKHSON?

March IC.—Mr. Morris looked with a strange degree of shyness at me for some time after we met in the hall. I had heard that Hyerson came from Philadelphia to do business with Mr. Morris. It occurred in a moment to me that he had betrayed to Mr. Morris all that had passed between him and me, and likewise my remarks in manuscript on the assumption of the State debt. In this moment presence of mind was a treasure to me. I had told Ryerson that there were no hopes of Mr. Morris being with me on this question, but that I had passed no consure on him for it. I determined to arow all I had done, as I did nothing with any view of concentment. I had hinted to Ryerson that I rather wished than otherwise that the General Assembly lof Pennsylvania should declare their sense on this question of assumption, and the more so as Caroliun had instructed their members for it.

Mr. Morris, after sitting serious a good while, turned to me and began a familiar chat. At turned to me and began a familiar chat. At turned to me and began a familiar chat. At turned to me and began a familiar chat. At turned to me and began a familiar chat. At turned to me and began a familiar chat. At turned to me and began a familiar chat. At turned to me and began a familiar chat. At the should declare their sense on this question of assumption, and the more so as Caroliun had instructed their members for it.

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last he asked me to walk on one side from our seats, and asked me if back lands could still be taken up. I told him yes. He immediately proposed to me to join him in a speculation in lands which he said he thought that he, from his connections in Europe, could soil at a dollar an acre. I paused a moment, said as our waste lands were unproductive, such a thing might be beneficial to the public as wait in the savages.

avowed his design to be a demonstration to the world that our present Constitution aimed the report if these men are sincere? They directly at consolidation, and the sooner everybody knew it the better; so that, in fact, he supported the Secretary on anti-Federal principles. This, I believe is the design of Gerry with every flash of liquor. Paid my boarding and many more. The New England men, how-off this day. they declare themselves completely. In their came up from the Representatives. The bill former attempts to sink them they raised Shay's insurrection. After dark I received a letter from my brother calling Ryerson a scoundrel in direct terms. He is a more tool to the Philadelphians, and has decived my brother.

March 17-The Appropriating bill was just read, and the President passed to and took up the Mitigation bill for fines, forfeiture-t. It was on the third reading, and I lisworth moved

was en the third reading, and Elisworth moved an amendment and the bill was committed.

DEMATE ON NATURALIZATION.

Now the Naturalization bill was taken up and all our old arguments went over and over again. The fact is, the adoption of strangers has set Pennsylvania far ahead of her sister States. They are spiteful and envious, and wish to deprive her of this source of population; but it will searcely do to avow openly such ungenerous conduct. It therefore must be done under various pretonees and legal distinctions. Two years' residence was insisted on in the bill. We cared not for this, but let the stranger hold land the moment he comes. Ac. Ac. The law opinions were supported in the debates of the day. One power of holding lands was a feature of naturalization; that lands, Ac., could not be held without it. This dectrine was pushed so far as to declars that the rights of electors, being elected, Ac., should attend and be described in the act of naturalization. All that could be said would not support this dectrine. Fills worth [Connecticut] was even so absurd as to suppose if a man acquired the right of suffrage in one State he had it in all, Ac. This doctrine it was seem would not carry, and now one more conformable to the common law was seet up.

It was alleged that the disability of an alien to hold lands arose from the common law, and was separable from the case of denize in in the case of denizes in England.

The States is when was a life in the condition of the lower in the case of denizes in England.

The State is the said in the second of a main and the interest of the form the right of the form the right of the form the right of an alien to hold lands arose from the common law, and was separable from the rights of naturalization, as in the case of denizes in England.

The First Moye for a National Balantary in the case of the dissolution of consider of this amendment. It was easily car- | said would not support this doctrine. Ellaried; but izard (South Carolina) alone said no. | worth (Connecticut) was even so absurd as to | Mr. Mor is (Pennsylvania) turned toward me | suppose if a man acquired the right of suffrage

as wanting knowledge. I never made nearly of any of the Municiplergs. He objected to Million said "See what sort of reopie he has tion, as in the case of denizens in England, where the Crown could confer the right of givening and holding real property. put in office." N. G. was mentioned. He said put in office. S. G. was mentioned. He said where the Crown could confer the right of giving. Solution of the could have had that office. I went ing. receiving, and holding real property. into some details of the duties of that office; When an alien, therefore, was enabled to hold real estate, it was in reality by repealing part of the common law with respect to him; not by giving a power, but taking away a disability. It therefore, strictly speaking, rested with the respective States whether they would repeal the common law with respect to allow touching the point of holding property, and, being a pure State concern, had no occasion to be made any mention of in the Naturalization act as well as the rights of elections, &c. We of Pennsylvania contended hard to have a clause for empowering aliens to hold. &c., but the above reasoning prevailed, and we lost it.

JOHN ADAMS USES "IMPERIAL LANGUAGE. Before Senate was formed this morning Mr. Carroll of Carrollton happened to be sitting next to me. We were chatting on some conmon subject. The President (Adams) was in the chair, which he had taken on the performance of prayer. He hastily descended, and came and took the chair next to Mr. Carroll's, lie began abruptly: "How have you arranged your empire on your departure? Your revenues must suffer in your absence. What kind administration have you established for the regulation of your finances? Is your Government intrusted to a viceroy, nuncio, legate, plempotentiary, or charge d'affaires, &c., &c.;" Carroll endeavored to get him down from his importal language by telling him he had a son-in-law who paid attention to his affairs. Ac. "Twas in vain. He would not dismount his hobby, At it again: nor was there an officer in the household, civil, or military departments of royal or imperial government that he had not an aliusion to. I pared my nails and thought he would soon have done, but it is no such easy thing to go through the detail of an empire. Guardian go idess of America, canst thou not order it so, that when thy sons cross the Atlantic they may return with something else besides European forms and follies. found this prayer ruilled me a little, so I left them before Adams had half settled the empire. Mr. Morris (Pennsylvania) had some further chat on the proposal of yesterday. I told him if I thought it possible that disadvantage could flow either to the public or individuals, I never would hear of it. He said advantage would probably flow to the public from it. It would be the means of bringing us both money and people. I now touched him on the subject of lowering back lands of Pennsylvania. It

was a cold seent. I find he is for what the speculators call dodging: selling the land in Europe before he buys it here. He repeated that a dollar an acre could be got for it. The only debate of any consequence this day in the Senate was on the naturalization bill. The same filliberality as was apparent on other occasions possessed the New England men, immigration is a source of nopulation to us, and they wish to deprive us of it. I was up several times, but always endeavored to be conese and to the coint as much as I possibly could. Mr. Mortis was up on e. I though he lost himsen, and by way of getting out soil he was of the same opinion as the member from New York, Mr. King. Mr. King is as much against us as any of them, but he does it in an indirect manner. We spent to 3 o'clock on it.

DINNER WITH OLIVER ELISWOATH.
I dined this day at Elisworth's by invitation from Gen. Hestor, Madison, Bishop Prevost, and a considerable number at dinner, the Siecifer i. A. Mullenberg and Gen. Peter Minibeliary. Method remarkable.

The firm and not allocately connected with naturalization bill over again. From the most accurate observation I have been as let to make. The opinion of this day's debate was the Naturalization bill over again. From the uost accurate observation I have been at let of make. The object of this day's debate was the Naturalization bill over again. From the uost accurate observation I have been at let of make. The object of the accurate observation I have been at let of make. The object of the seems also the notification bill over again. From the uost accurate observation I have been at let of make. The object of the accurate observation I have been at let of make. The object of the seems also the uost accurate observation I have been at let of make. The object of the accurate observation I have been at let of make the object of the accurate observation I have been at let of make. The object of the accurate observation I have been at let of make the object of the accurate observation I have been at let of make the object of the accurate observation I have been at let of make the object of the accurate object of the accurate object of the accurate object of the accurate obje DIFFERENT MOTIVES IN THE NATURALIZATION

thing might be beneficial to the public as well as ourselves; that in this point of view I saw in objection. I stated some affairs of the Land Office briefly, and he concluded we would make up our estimates at the first leisure moment. If he is in earnest in this matter he will be favorable to the lowering of the terms of the office. I have however, the most unequivocal proofs of the baseness of Ryerson, who, notwithstanding his promises, has communicated everything to Mr. Morris. The principal debates this day were on the Naturalization bill, and were characterized with the same illiberality as those before mentioned.

We had company this day, mostly Virginians Col. Bland was one of the number. He is an assumer on the subject of the State debts. He sawed his design to be a demonstration to he marked the provise enjoy to an empty of the strong of the proposed of the home of the number. He is an assumer on the subject of the State debts. He sawed his design to be a demonstration to he marked the same and the same illiberation of the subject of the State debts. He saved his design to be a demonstration to he well advantage and surface and probable hands of cattle the mass of marked. The principal of the principal development of the subject hand of the same and the content of the subject hand of the principal the provides whatever to have the mass of marked. The principal development of the subject hand of may be the most profitable obsert of husbandry, as short carrier disolit of marks. These parts enjoy to an eminent degree the advantage and security of double crops.

The answer whether all regularly at their proper season.

Writing the foregoing letter was all I did this prenoon. The Speaker took me in his carriage

THE PIEST MOVE FOR A NATIONAL BANKBUPT LAW. A memorial of one Tracy was read, praying a bankrupt law to be passed under the authority of the United States. A motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for such a purpose. There was a great deal of speaking on this subject, and, reany, I thought had not done it justice. Ligot up and was its lend to with attention while I explained the diffusions listing while I explained the diffusions listing when the common law for the lened to with attention while I explained the difference between the common law for the discharge of insolvent debtors and the laws respecting commission of bankriptey, and confined the latter to its proper libth, the trading part of the community; and this part only belonged to Congress to take up, and I doubted whether they had done most harm or good, &c. I was into a detail of the laws of finciand on this head. Much was said on all hands, but we negatived the motion.

AN APPROPRIATION OF HALF A MILLION "BUSH-

ED" THEOUGH THE SENATE. The appropriation bill was now reported with a very trifling amendment indeed; to divide a sum of about \$120 between our door-keeper and the doorkeeper of the Representatives. The momentum of a spittle would have been as electual to soo the bowing of the seans any effort to cheek this tall. The appropriations were all in gress and to the amount of half a milited column. I could not get a copy of it. I wished to have seen the particulars specialed, but such a harry i never saw before. I did not see the bill in the hands of any of the members, but they might have had it for aught I know. I really fear the committee gave themselves little trouble about it. The moment it was through 6cm. Schuyler and Mr. Morris called for it on the third and last reading, for they said the Secretary wanted to make remarkances to know. They get what they wanted, and thus we had done with it. This made of doing he mess cannot last long. All evits, it is said, care themselves. Here is a noneral appropriation of above half a military the maney for him to account for an instant or changed; in fact it is giving the Secretary the money for him to account for an he persess. This containty is all wrong. The estimate should have formed part of the bill or should have been recited in it.

Am I too sharp sighted or have I observed some shyness in some people. I believe it is The appropriation bill was now reported

Am I too sharp sighted or have I observed some-shyness in some people. I believe it is the former. Mr. Morris this day asked if I had presented maything on the subject we had been conversing about buying londs! I put the letter into his hands. He read it with apparent satisfaction; put it into his mocket. He raised and covered with birk at a small expense on these lands, it foll him they might if nonest men were employed who would not make a lob of it.

If nonest non were employed who would not make a job of it.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DEBASE THEIR DIGNITY.

The Senate adjourned about 2 o'clock. I was told there was warmth in the House of Representatives on the Quaker memorial, and went in. The House have certainly greatly debased their dignity, esting base, investive, indecorous language; three or four up at a time manifesting signs of passion, the most disorderly wanderings in their specimes, telling stories, private anegoties, 3. I know not what may come of the hit there seems a general discontent to decide that the 1 mion must full to eleces at the rate we go on. Indeed, many seem to wish it. GIFFORD DALLY THE PURT DOOREDEPAR OF

GIFFORD DALLY THE PHEET DOOREDERED OF THE HOUSE, OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 23.—Went with a party to wait on Mr. Jefferson. He was out. We reft our names, Sat a long time in the Senate - hamber without doing anything whitever. At last up came the appropriation left. The prixing bill gave G ford Dally the director of the teprementative. The forest of the forest of the sum and gave to the forest of the sum and gave to the forest of the sum and gave to continue the street of the forest was heard from every quarter of the House. Our frestdent Adams put some questions but whether it was for "non-concurrence." Insisting, or "adhering" I do not remember, it was however, carried no one thicking it worth while to say no.

Mr. Morris chatted with great freedom with me to day on his private affairs. Explained some of the difficulties to not not will in the settlement of his accounts. Sa a tie bullance will be it believe to the text of the his account of the the difficulties to not not will in the settlement of his account. Sa a tie bullance will be it believe to the text of the his been intered. The severy left of the his heart form in and put the reference in the forest his account.

est, however, the grand anchor to secure any man, lies at the bottom.

March 24.—This day, of little consequence done in the Senate. The appropriation bill was sent up. The Representatives withdrew their amoundments, after having showed a spirit of petuliance to no purpose, I was called out of the Senate. When I came in the report of the committee on the difference of boundary between the United States and Nova Section was under consideration. I said a few words, while appeared to be well received, on the subject. I zard South Carolinal and Butler South Carolinal both manifested a most insuiting spirit this day, when there was not the least coasion for it nor the sunities of section for the lade say must predict a doctor of the property in the same and the section of the committee of the well are subject. I zard South Carolinal and Butler South Carolinal Butler South Carolinal Butler South Carolinal Butler South Carolinal Butler South Carolina Butler S

that State on the subject of slavery. Prida makes fools of thom, or rather completes what nature began.

This day the Speaker entertained. The company was not numerous; the discourse not outertaining, or at least nothing remarkable.

March 25, The Speaker if. A. Manienters) told me last night that Mr. Glymer Hepresentative, Ponnsylvania wished to see us this morning at his lodgings. As I niways embrace the smallest hint to meet the delegation, I was early ready, but the "Friends," who had been in town on the abolition business, called in two parties to take leave of us. I, however, histonical to Mr. Glymer's lodgings. Found Scott, Hoster, and Wankoop fall hepresentatives from Ponnsylvania at the door. I asked what had happened, scott, with a greet laugh, said Clymer had read them a letter to be Speaker, and was dreadfully alraid all the people would fly to the western world, I replied, "Soott, I fold you some time ago that all this would happen it you taxed the Atlantic States too likin, and you gave me a green Monorganical aneth in answer. "Aye, says he, and I will give you many more." I went upstairs and had a letter of thymer's composing pat into my saws were had to the season of the season of the proposition of the propositi many more." I went up starts and had a letter of Clymer's composing put into any hands; the amount of it was that every man was worth \$200 sterling; that every man that went to the western country was lost to the United States, and therefore every tract of land we sold to a settler would be arrended with the bost of a man or his equivalent 2000 sterling, deducting the trills the United States would get for the land.

All this fine reason falls dead to the ground should it appear that the man is not lost to the

may more." I went unstarts and had a letter of clying effect to the state inspect to the way of the form that is, in a mount of it was that every ment was worn be unabled to set the state of the state

WAY FOR YOU."

March 26.—The bill for augmenting the military to sixteen hundred men came up. Read, and Menday appointed for a second reading. A petition read from Capt, Barry and others for communication. Nothing else done in the Senate. Spent some time on the bill for the encouragement of inventions. Ac. The speaker F. A. Muhienberg, had company this day. All Fonnsylvanians. Mr. Morris took the pains to make himself agreeable. The Speaker told him they had deformined to risk that revenue business as they now found Williamson Congressman. North Carolina, and Ash Congressman, North Carolina, would be for the assumption as they had changed their minds. How true is the observation made by Henry of Maryland: "All great governments resolve themselves into enhals." Ours 1- a more system of lockeying opinions. Voto this way for me and I will vote that way for you.

PHILADELPHIANS AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIANS AT ODDS.

March 27.—Being Saturday, read in my room,
After dinner walked and caught cold. In the
evening received a few lines from Dr. Rush, in
which he tells me I am comblained of for my
correspondence with the Comptroller-General.
This, I well know comes from Dr. Bushons
lifeoresentative, Pennsylvania, He would wish
that no man but himself should know anything of the finances of Pennsylvania. I have
made advances to the Philadelphians repeatedly, but they shake us off and
when meetings had been settled for
the communication of knowledge, they
have broken them up. But I am found to possess knowledge of the finances of Pennsylvania.
The presumption is that I correspond with
Nicholson. I am become independent of them
and therefore riminal. I had written to the
Doctor, but enclosed a note to him on this subject, for which see my letter book. Mr. Morris
has made in agreement with me about lands.
He said he would draw up semething on tris
subsect in writing. Nothing of this has happened, and perhaps nover will. I thought such
a thing might happen, and was careful in my
letter, but I will make no rash conclusions.
Time will settle all matters, and we, with all letter. But I will make no rash conclusions. Time will settle all matters, and we, with all our little bristlings, will soon be as quiet as the

Went early to bean the event of this day's debates in the House of Representatives Notising remarkable save a violent rersonal attack on Hamilton by Judge Burke illepresentatives of South Carolina, which the men of the Idade say must produce a duel. The question was not taken on the assumption Mr. Wynkoop Representative Pennsylvania, spoke to me in the chamber of Eeprisentatives to have a uceting of the Idade say must produce a duel. The question was not taken on the assumption Mr. Wynkoop Representative Pennsylvania, spoke to me in the chamber of Eeprisentatives to have a uceting of the delegation. I supported this also and we agreed to meet at the Speaker's, But I first weat and drank ten with Mr. Wynkoop and Mrs. Wynkoop. There was a great deal of desaftery discourse at the meeting. Mr. Civner Representative, Pennsylvania took on him to assert that the state of Pennsilvania was in deet to the Union, and disbelleved all Mr. Nicholson's statements, and declared mentived Nicholson's statements, and declared mentived Nicholson's statements, and declared mentived to a final settlement. The deconfederation had proceeded every store on the grounds of a final settlement. This to annufaliate the old accounts I mention of over net of the old Congress; nor could I see how any Statemont, and had account a was centrary to the new Constitution, which had annutive over net of the old Congress; nor could I see how any Statemont that she had evended har requisitions. Both three and was proceeded by a central price and circular described har requisitions. April —This day in sension pet and the bill of giving effect to the state inspection haw. A central central to the state inspection haw, a confidency of the Senators to the state.

I was this day to have dired with the Feere-tary Hamilton, but a violent storm of wind and rain came on, and I could not got a back-ney. The speaker 15. A whitenberg offered me his carriage but then his servants were all constants. gone to churse,
April 4.—(alled in the morring at Mr. Hamilton's office to make an apology for not dining
with him. Could not see him. He was closeted
with the Secretary of War is now. Was desired
to stay until he was disengaged. The impor-

I want this afternoon to that you of religion in general it preachers manifes of the same ferror and sheetly that was appeared in his manner. He declared him-off untutored, but he seemed to have the Bible by hear. Tempera includes of an internet with those times have changed and we change with them.

tenes of the River Belaware had cost yast sums. I could not see that the defence of the Belaware, &c., was any more charged against beinsylvania than the expense of the American arms before beston was a demand against Massachusetts, or the charges at Yorktown against Virginia. If Pennsylvania advanced the money it was in the general defence, as well as her own, and the charge lay well against the whole thion.

The business of the meeting was to consult along the amount of the meeting was to consult along an analysis of the meeting was to consult along the works of Pennsylvania would determine for or against assumption whether they could not be so managed as to affect that measure. I will only sot down what I said on the matter as opines, that to barter voices was an instillable; that the risk of losing votes was an instillable; that the risk of losing votes was an instillable; that the risk of losing votes was an instillable; that the bost way was to postpene the assumption and push the adjournment to Philadelphia while both parties leared and both courted the Pennsylvania vote. April 8.—A bill which came un vesterday for suspending part of the revenue law with respect to the port of Yeomus, in Virginia, was read a second time. Now Ellsworth (Connecticul moved some alteration of the law with regard to some ports in Connecticul, Langdon, New Hampshire, and Dalton (Massachusetts), one for Massachusetts. It was committed to these three members, God forgive me if I we not them, but I lear they want on make loopholes in the impost law to suit their private purposes, or rather the purposes of State smuggling.

Senatornal Gladian as aspect, so

SENATORIAL GLADIATORS.

Johnson Senfull nav and he lives here:
Senatorial nav and turbid and forlorn an appearance as oversprend the partisans of the Secretary [Hamilton in our House this forenoon. If I had chosen to use the language of political scandal I would call them "Senatorial Gladiators," [Lisworth Connecticut] and Fatrd (South Carolina) in particular walked almost all the morning back and forward. Strong [Massachusetts] and l'atterson New Jersey; seemed moved, but not so much agitated. King [New York] looked using able to so they care to make the senatorial flat scool on end as if the ladians had fired at him, I accounted for the ladians had fired at him, I accounted for the appearance of king and Schuyler from the publica long that waited.

And the Manual of the senatorial Gladiators, "Lisworth (Connecticut) and Patron (Massachusetts) and l'atterson New Jersey; seemed moved, but not so much agitated. King [New York] looked the ladians had fired at him, I accounted for the appearance of king and Schuyler from the publica long that have appeared against them in the papers for two days past.

And the service of the particular of the ladians had fired at him, I accounted for the ladians had fired at him, I accounted for the papers for two days past.

And the service of the particular of the ladians had fired at him, I accounted for the papers for two days past.

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PROGRESS IN SIGNALLING.

A Heliograph Line 1,050 Miles Long-A. Marticheld Telephone-Signalling Under Water - Other Novellies in Signals.

Signal service officials are watching just new with a keen interest the result of the most extensive experiments ever undertaken in optical reagents). This is the operation of a heliogram the cover 1000 miles in length, extending its in fort stanten, in New Moxies, to White se barracks, in Aricona, with ramideation leading to Forts Metrowell, Lowell, Huading and the arch.

"The emitteding," said Mr. Bernard Bunnemeyer bear star reporter, places in communications for the reporter, places in communications.

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Methods of Entorcing the Law Regarding

The Department of Futile Works has been sending many notices to the residents and property owners in the Croton basin commanding them to take proper precautions for the sanitary protection of the water supply of New York. With the extension of the squeduct system and the building of new dams and reservoirs, the water mark has been moved back, and the receive who live near the lakes and